

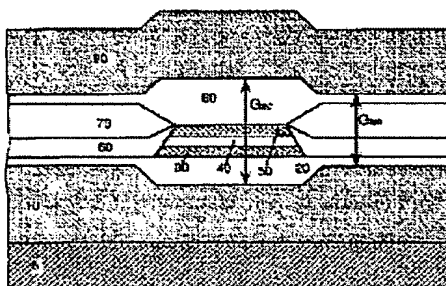
MAGNETO-RESISTANCE EFFECT TYPE REPRODUCING HEAD AND MAGNETIC RECORDING AND REPRODUCING DEVICE

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Abstract of JP11025431

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce a blot on reproducing sensitivity in weakening a magnetic field from a medium to be worked upon both sides of magnetism sensitive parts by making a space of a magnetic shield film between positions of electrode parts provided on both end parts of a magneto-resistance effect film in the longitudinal direction narrower than or the same as a space of a magnetic shield film between the magnetism sensitive parts. **SOLUTION:** The lower shield film 10 is formed on a substrate 5 and laminated with an organic resist film, and is then patterned with a prescribed shape in an area equivalent to a track width and is laminated with a lower magnetic gap forming insulation film 20, a soft magnetic film 30, a nonmagnetic electroconductive film 40 and a magneto-resistance effect film 50. Subsequently, after laminating an organic resist film, patterning it into a desired shape is performed. Then, a permanent magnet film 60 is laminated and processed to be a desired shape, and is then Nb/Au/Nb are laminated and processed to make an electrode 70. Subsequently, after laminating an upper magnetic gap forming insulation film 80, the insulation film 80 in its area equivalent to the track width is removed to form a prescribed step. In this MR head, the space of the magnetic shield film between the electrode part positions is narrower than that between the magnetism sensitive part positions by 0.1 μm .



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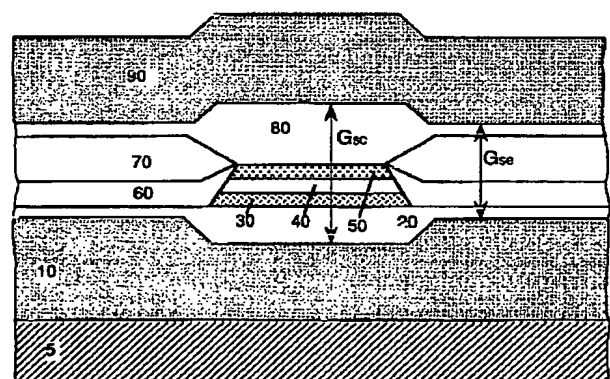
(54) 【発明の名称】 磁気抵抗効果型再生ヘッドならびに磁気記録再生装置

(57) 【要約】

【課題】クロストーク量が小さく、しかも、安定に動作する磁気抵抗効果型再生ヘッドを提供する。

【解決手段】電極部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔を、感磁部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔と同じかもしくは狭くする。

図 1



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】磁気抵抗効果膜と、前記磁気抵抗効果膜に電流を流すための一対の電極と、前記磁気抵抗効果膜に横バイアス磁界を印加するための手段と、前記磁気抵抗効果膜に縦バイアス磁界を印加するための手段とを含む磁気抵抗効果素子が、積層方向に離間して設けられた一対の磁気シールド膜の間に配置されている磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドにおいて、前記電極部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔が、感磁部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔より狭い、もしくは同じであることを特徴とする磁気抵抗効果型再生ヘッド。

【請求項2】少なくとも2層の磁性層及びそれらを分離する非磁性層からなる磁気抵抗効果膜および上記磁気抵抗効果膜に電流を供給する一対の電極を有し、上記2つの磁性層の磁化の向きの差によって抵抗変化を得る磁気抵抗効果素子が、積層方向に離間して設けられた一対の磁気シールド膜の間に配置されている磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドにおいて、前記電極部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔が、感磁部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔より狭い、もしくは同じであることを特徴とする磁気抵抗効果型再生ヘッド。

【請求項3】上記電極部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔 G_{se} と感磁部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔 G_{sc} の比 G_{se}/G_{sc} が、0.6 から1であることを特徴とする請求項1又は2の磁気抵抗効果型再生ヘッド。

【請求項4】基板上に積層して設けられた横バイアス磁界印加用の軟磁性膜、非磁性導電膜及び磁気抵抗効果膜、前記磁気抵抗効果膜の長手方向両端部に設けられた縦バイアス磁界印加用の一対の永久磁石膜、並びに前記一対の永久磁石膜上に設けられた一対の電極とを備えることを特徴とする請求項1の磁気抵抗効果型再生ヘッド。

【請求項5】少なくとも2層の磁性層及びそれらを分離する非磁性層からなる磁気抵抗効果膜のうち少なくとも1層に接して反強磁性膜を設け、この反強磁性膜との磁気的な交換結合によって、上記磁性層の磁化に一方向異方性が印加されており、さらに、前記磁気抵抗効果膜の長手方向両端部に縦バイアス磁界印加用の一対の永久磁石膜を備えることを特徴とする請求項2の磁気抵抗効果型再生ヘッド。

【請求項6】一対の磁極、該一対の磁極を磁氣的に結合する磁気回路手段および前記磁気回路に鎖交するコイルを含む磁気記録用誘導型薄膜ヘッドと、前記請求項1～5のいずれか一項に記載の磁気抵抗効果型再生ヘッドとを備えることを特徴とする記録再生分離型磁気ヘッド。

【請求項7】磁気記録媒体と、請求項1～6のいずれか一項に記載のヘッドと前記磁気記録媒体と前記ヘッドとを相対的に駆動する駆動手段と、前記ヘッドに接続された記録再生信号処理計とを含むことを特徴とする磁気記録再生装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、磁気記録媒体から情報信号を読み取るための再生ヘッドに係り、特に改良された磁気抵抗効果型再生ヘッドならびにそれを用いた磁気記録再生装置に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】磁気記録の高密度化に伴い、再生用磁気ヘッドに高い感度が求められている。高感度の再生磁気ヘッドとして、磁気抵抗効果型ヘッド（MRヘッド）と呼ばれるものが知られている。磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドは、記録媒体からの磁界を、素子の抵抗変化として検出する。従来の一般的な磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドは、抵抗が磁化と電流方向との間の角度 θ の関数として $\cos 2\theta$ に比例して変化する成分を持つという、異方性磁気抵抗効果（AMR）に基づいて動作する。

【0003】一方、異方性磁気抵抗効果とは別の原理で動作する磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドとして、フィジカル レビュー(Physical Review) B, 第43巻, 1297～1300頁「軟磁性多層膜における巨大磁気抵抗効果」に記載のように2層の磁性層を非磁性層で分離し、一方の磁性層に反強磁性層からの交換バイアス磁界を印加する構造のヘッドが知られている。このような多層膜においては、抵抗 R は、2層の磁性層の磁化の間の角 θ に関数として、 $\cos \theta$ に比例して変化する成分を有することが、上記論文に示されており、このような効果を、巨大磁気抵抗効果(GMR)と呼んでいる。このような、多層膜の巨大磁気抵抗効果を利用した磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドは、異方性磁気抵抗効果を利用したヘッドと比べて、大きい磁気抵抗変化量 ΔR を示すことが知られている。

【0004】一般に、AMRヘッドおよびGMRヘッドでは、高透磁率の軟磁性材料からなるシールド膜を、媒体走行方向に対して、磁気抵抗効果膜の前後に配置した構造をとる。これは、磁気抵抗効果膜に流入する信号磁界を、磁気抵抗効果膜の端部にまで効率よく導き、磁気抵抗効果膜を均一に磁化させるためである。また同時に、隣接するビットからの漏れ磁界を遮断する。このような構造は線記録密度を高めて、再生出力を高める方法として有効であることが知られている。

【0005】図7に従来のMRヘッドの断面を示す。従来のMRヘッドでは、基板5上に均一な膜厚を有する磁気シールド層10および磁気ギャップ層20を形成し、その上にパターンニングされた磁気抵抗効果膜(30, 40, 50)と、その両端部に、磁気抵抗効果膜よりも膜厚が大きい電極膜70および永久磁石60が配置される。さらに、その上に、均一な膜厚の磁気ギャップ層80を介して磁気シールド膜90を形成するため、電極部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔 G_{se} は、磁気抵抗効果膜(感磁部)位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔 G_{sc} より広い構造になっている。

【0006】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】この従来技術においては、トラック幅方向の感度分布の裾が長い、高いトラック密度での再生において、隣接トラックからのクロストークが大きいという問題があった。また、記録ヘッドからの強い磁界がMRヘッドに印加された場合、磁気抵抗効果膜の長手方向両端部に設けられた縦バイアス磁界印加用の永久磁石膜の磁化状態が変化して、MRヘッドの出力が不安定になるという問題があった。

【0007】本発明は安定に動作し、しかも、高トラック密度に適したMRヘッドを提供することを目的とするものである。

【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的は、磁気抵抗効果膜の長手方向両端部に設けられた電極部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔を、感磁部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔より狭くするか、もしくは同じとすることにより達成される。

【0009】ここで、上記電極部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔Gseと感磁部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔Gscの比Gse/Gscが、0.6 から1であることが好ましい。

【0010】また、本発明の磁気抵抗効果型再生ヘッドは、磁気記録用誘導型薄膜ヘッドと組み合わせて、記録再生分離型磁気ヘッドを構成することができる。

【0011】磁気シールド空隙内部に流入する記録媒体からの磁界や記録ヘッドからの磁界は、磁気シールド膜の間隔が狭いほど、その強度が弱まる。上述のように、電極部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔を、従来より狭くすると、感磁部の両側にかかる媒体からの磁界が弱まるため、再生感度のにじみを低減でき、隣接トラックからのクロストークを低減できる。

【0012】さらに、感磁部の長手方向両端部に設けられた永久磁石膜に印加される磁界も減少するため、媒体および記録ヘッドからの磁界による永久磁石膜の磁化状態の変化が低減でき、MRヘッドの出力安定性を向上することができる。

【0013】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施例について詳細に説明する。

【0014】（実施例1）本発明による代表的な磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドの断面図を図1に示す。基板5上に、厚さ2 μ mの下部シールド膜（NiFe膜）10を形成し、有機レジスト膜を積層した後、ほぼトラック幅に相当する領域で、約65nmの段差がつくようにパターンニングを行った。次に、磁気ギャップ形成用絶縁膜（AlO膜）20を形成して、トラック幅に相当する領域における厚さが85nm、それ以外の領域における厚さが20nmとなるように加工した。さらに、厚さ20nmの軟磁性膜（NiFeNb膜）30、厚さ10nmの非磁

性導電膜（Ta膜）40、厚さ20nmの磁気抵抗効果膜（NiFe膜）50を積層した。

【0015】次に、有機レジスト膜を積層した後、所望の形状にパターンニングを行った。さらに、厚さ30nmの永久磁石膜（CoCrPt膜）60を積層し、所望の形状に加工した後、Nb/Au/Nbを積層、加工し電極70とした。さらに、厚さ115nmの磁気ギャップ形成用絶縁膜（AlO膜）80を積層したのち、トラック幅に相当する領域で約35nmの段差がつくように、トラック幅の両側部分に相当する絶縁膜80を除去した。さらにその上に厚さ2 μ mの上部シールド膜（NiFe膜）90を積層し所望の形状に加工して磁気ヘッドとした。

【0016】本実施例におけるMRヘッドは、電極部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔Gseが、感磁部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔Gscより0.1 μ m狭く、Gse/Gscが、0.6の構造である。

【0017】図2は本実施例のヘッド（a）と、電極部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔が感磁部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔より80nm広い従来ヘッド（b）の、トラック幅方向の感度分布を示したものである。ヘッドのトラック幅より狭い領域に記録した媒体を、トラック幅方向に移動しながら再生出力を測定した。図からわかるように本発明のヘッド（a）は、従来ヘッド（b）に比べて、感度分布における裾のひろがりを低減することができた。実際、ヘッドが隣の媒体の端部と0.3 μ m重なったオフトラック時に再生を行った結果、ヘッド（a）のクロストーク量は（b）より約8dB減少した。

【0018】電極部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔Gseと、感磁部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔Gscの比、Gse/Gscが異なるMRヘッドをいくつか作製し、それぞれのクロストーク量を上記条件で測定した結果を図3に示す。Gse/Gscが小さいほどクロストーク量は減少し、Gse/Gscが1～0.6のとき、従来ヘッド（Gse/Gsc=1.3）に比べて、クロストーク量が6.5～8dB減少した。本実施例では、絶縁膜の薄膜化の限界から、Gse/Gscを0.6以下とすることは困難であった。

【0019】さらに、本実施例のヘッドでは、記録ヘッドからの磁界がMRヘッドに印加された後も再生出力が低下することなく、従来ヘッドより、出力が安定に動作することが確認できた。

【0020】（実施例2）図4に、本発明による別の実施例として、巨大磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドに適用した磁気ヘッドの断面図を示す。このヘッドの作製に当たっては、基板5上に、下部シールド膜（NiFe膜）10、磁気ギャップ形成用絶縁膜（AlO膜）20を実施例1と同様に形成し、巨大磁気抵抗効果膜100として、NiFe/Co、Cu、CoFe、FeMnを順次積層し

たものを用いた。次に、有機レジスト膜を積層した後、所望の形状にパターンニングを行い、さらに、永久磁石膜

(CoCrPt 膜)60を積層して、所望の形状に加工した後、 $\text{Nb}/\text{Au}/\text{Nb}$ を積層、加工し電極70とした。また、磁気ギャップ形成用絶縁膜(AlO 膜)80は、実施例1と同様の段差がつくように形成した。さらにその上に厚さ $2\mu\text{m}$ の上部シールド膜(NiFe 膜)90を積層し所望の形状に加工して磁気ヘッドとした。

【0021】本実施例におけるGMRヘッドにおいても、電極部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔 G_{se} が、感磁部位置における磁気シールド膜の間隔 G_{sc} より狭く、 G_{se}/G_{sc} は0.6である。

【0022】本発明によるGMRヘッドは、 G_{se}/G_{sc} が1.3の従来のGMRヘッドに比べて、トラック幅方向の感度分布における裾ひろがり少なく、実施例1で示した測定によるクロストーク量は約1.0dB減少した。

【0023】さらに、本発明のGMRヘッドに記録ヘッドからの磁界がMRヘッドに印加された後も、再生出力が低下することなく、従来ヘッドより、出力が安定に動作することが確認できた。

【0024】(実施例3)本発明の磁気抵抗効果素子を再生用ヘッドに用い、従来公知の誘導型薄膜ヘッドを記録用ヘッドとして用いる記録再生分離型磁気ヘッドを作製した。図5に、本実施例による記録再生分離型ヘッドの一部分を切断した斜視図を示す。 $\text{AlO}\cdot\text{TiC}$ を主成分とする焼結体をスライダ用の基板5とした。前記実施例1に示した方法により段差を設けた下部シールド膜10および、磁気ギャップ形成用絶縁膜(AlO 膜)を作製した。その上に、軟磁性膜(NiFeNb 膜)30、非磁性導電膜(Ta 膜)40、磁気抵抗効果膜(NiFe 膜)50、有機レジスト膜を積層した後、所望の形状にパターンニングを行った。さらに、永久磁石膜(CoCrPt 膜)を積層し所望の形状に加工した後、 $\text{Nb}/\text{Au}/\text{Nb}$ 70を積層、加工して電極とした。さらにその上に、前記実施例1と同様の段差を設けた磁気ギャップ形成膜(AlO 膜)、磁気シールド膜(NiFe 膜)90を形成した。以上の部分が再生ヘッドとして働く。

【0025】次に、磁気記録用ヘッドとして、厚さ $3\mu\text{m}$ の AlO からなる絶縁膜を形成した後、下部磁極110、上部磁極120およびコイル130からなる誘導型薄膜ヘッドを形成した。下部磁極110、上部磁極120には、スパッタリング法で形成した膜厚 $3.0\mu\text{m}$ の $\text{Ni}-20\text{at}\%\text{Fe}$ 合金を用いた。下部磁極110および上部磁極120の間のギャップには、スパッタリング法で形成した膜厚 $0.2\mu\text{m}$ の AlO を用いた。コイル130には、膜厚 $3.0\mu\text{m}$ の Cu を使用した。下部磁極110と上部磁極120は磁氣的に結合して磁気回

路を構成し、コイル130はその磁気回路に鎖交している。

【0026】本発明による記録再生分離型磁気ヘッドも従来のヘッドに比べて、トラック幅方向の感度分布における裾ひろがり少なく、実施例1で示した測定によるクロストーク量は約8dB減少した。

【0027】(実施例4)前記実施例3で述べた本発明による磁気ヘッドを用い、磁気ディスク装置を作製した。図6に磁気ディスク装置の構造の概略を示す。

【0028】磁気記録媒体140には、残留磁束密度0.75Tの Co-Ni-Pt-Ta 系合金からなる材料を用いた。磁気記録媒体140は駆動部150によって回転駆動される。磁気ヘッド160の記録ヘッドのトラック幅は $2\mu\text{m}$ 、再生ヘッドのトラック幅は $1.5\mu\text{m}$ とした。磁気ヘッド160は、駆動部170によって回転駆動されて磁気記録媒体140上のトラックを選択できる。磁気ヘッド160による記録再生信号は記録再生信号処理系180で処理される。

【0029】磁気ヘッド160に用いた磁気抵抗効果ヘッドは、従来の構造の磁気抵抗効果ヘッドより、隣接トラックからのクロストークが小さく、出力も安定なため、さらにトラック幅が狭く、記録密度の高い磁気ディスク装置を作製することもできる。

【0030】

【発明の効果】本発明によると、磁気抵抗効果型再生ヘッドにおける感磁部のトラック幅両端部に印加される磁界が減少するため、トラック幅方向の再生感度のにじみを低減でき、隣接トラックからのクロストークを低減できる。さらに、安定な再生出力を有する磁気抵抗効果型再生ヘッドを得ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明による磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドの断面図。

【図2】本発明によるヘッドと従来ヘッドにおけるトラック幅方向の感度分布を示す図。

【図3】電極部位置におけるシールド間隔 G_{se} と感磁部位置におけるシールド間隔 G_{sc} の比 G_{se}/G_{sc} と、クロストーク量の関係を示す図。

【図4】本発明による巨大磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドの断面図。

【図5】本発明の磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドを用いた記録再生分離型磁気ヘッドの構造を示す斜視図。

【図6】本発明による記録再生装置の概略。

【図7】従来の磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドの断面図。

【符号の説明】

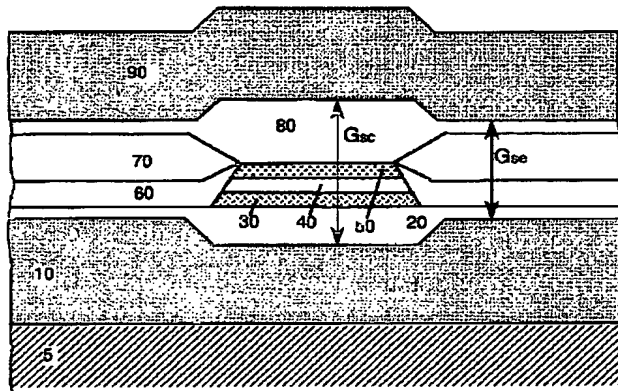
5…基板、10…下部シールド膜、20…下部磁気ギャップ形成用絶縁膜、30…軟磁性膜、40…非磁性導電膜、50…磁気抵抗効果膜、60…永久磁石膜、70…電極、80…上部磁気ギャップ形成用絶縁膜、90…上部シールド膜、100…巨大磁気抵抗効果膜、110…記録ヘッド用下部磁極、120…記録ヘッド用上部磁

極、130…コイル、140…磁気記録媒体、150…
磁気記録媒体駆動部、160…磁気ヘッド、170…磁

気ヘッド駆動部、180…記録再生信号処理系。

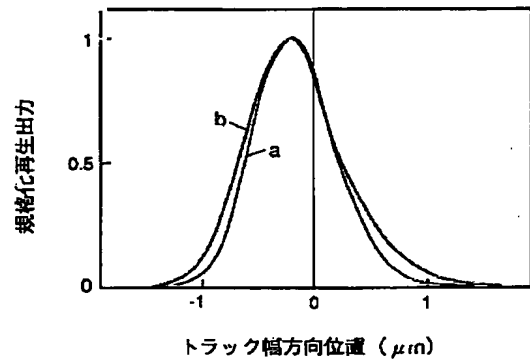
【図1】

図1



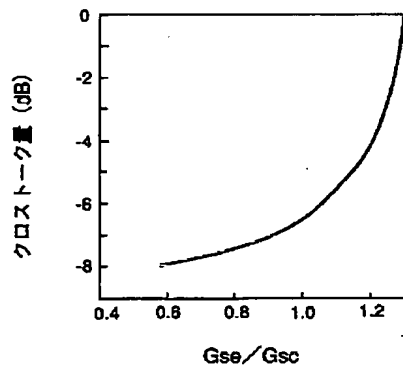
【図2】

図2



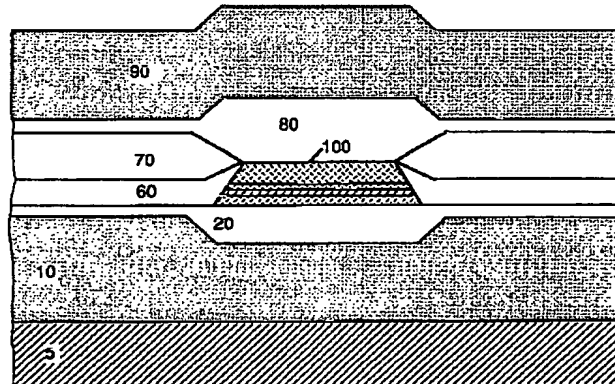
【図3】

図3

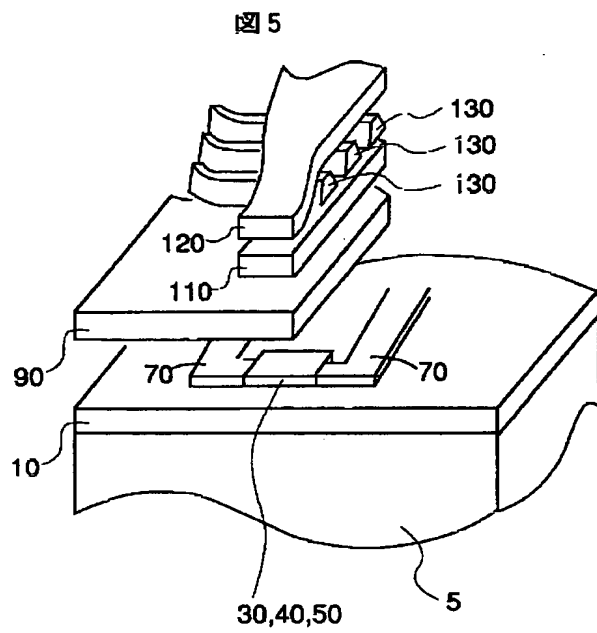


【図4】

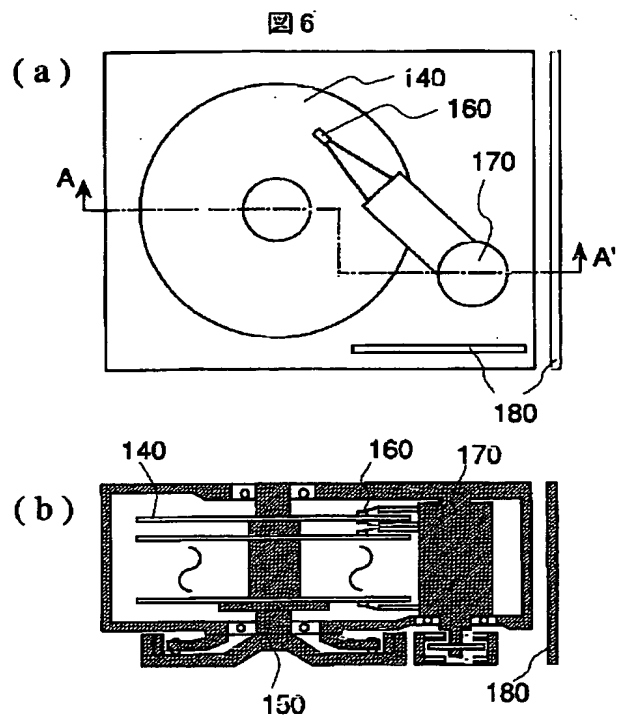
図4



【図5】

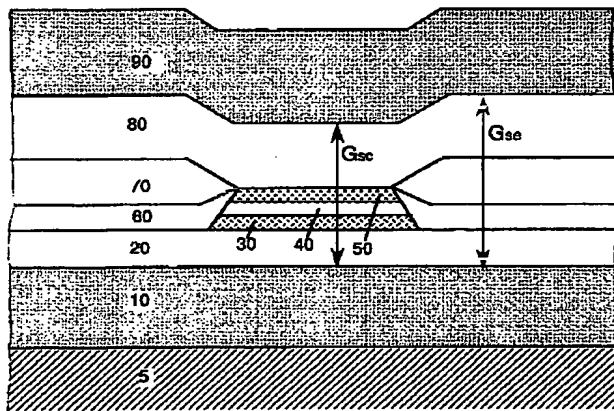


【図6】



【図7】

図7



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]In a magneto resistance effect type head arranged between magnetic shielding films of a couple characterized by comprising the following in which a magneto resistance effect element was estranged and provided in a laminating direction, A magneto resistance effect type reproduction head which an interval of a magnetic shielding film in said polar-zone position is narrower than an interval of a magnetic shielding film in a magnetic force sensor position, or is characterized by the same thing.

A magneto resistance effect film.

An electrode of a couple for sending current through said magneto resistance effect film.

A means for impressing a transverse bias magnetic field to said magneto resistance effect film.

A means for impressing a longitudinal bias magnetic field to said magneto resistance effect film.

[Claim 2]It has an electrode of a couple which supplies current to a magneto resistance effect film which consists of a non-magnetic layer which separates a two-layer magnetic layer and them at least, and the above-mentioned magneto resistance effect film, In a magneto resistance effect type head arranged between magnetic shielding films of a couple by which a magneto resistance effect element which obtains a resistance change was estranged and provided in a laminating direction according to a difference of direction of magnetization of the two above-mentioned magnetic layers, A magneto resistance effect type reproduction head which an interval of a magnetic shielding film in said polar-zone position is narrower than an interval of a magnetic shielding film in a magnetic force sensor position, or is characterized by the same thing.

[Claim 3]a ratio of the interval Gse of a magnetic shielding film in the above-mentioned polar-zone position to the interval Gsc of a magnetic shielding film in a magnetic force sensor

position -- claim 1, wherein G_{se}/G_{sc} is 0.6 to 1, or a magneto resistance effect type reproduction head of 2.

[Claim 4] A soft magnetism film, a nonmagnetic conducting film, and a magneto resistance effect film for transverse bias magnetic field impression provided by laminating on a substrate, A magneto resistance effect type reproduction head of claim 1 provided with an electrode of a couple provided on a permanent magnet film of a couple for longitudinal bias magnetic field impression provided in longitudinal direction both ends of said magneto resistance effect film, and a permanent magnet film of said couple.

[Claim 5] In contact with at least one layer in a magneto resistance effect film which consists of a non-magnetic layer which separates a two-layer magnetic layer and them at least, provide an antiferromagnetism film, and by magnetic switched connection with this antiferromagnetism film. A magneto resistance effect type reproduction head of claim 2 which one-way anisotropy is impressed to magnetization of the above-mentioned magnetic layer, and is further characterized by equipping longitudinal direction both ends of said magneto resistance effect film with a permanent magnet film of a couple for longitudinal bias magnetic field impression.

[Claim 6] A record reproduction discrete type magnetic head comprising:

An induction type thin film head for magnetic recording containing a coil which interlinks a magnetic pole of a couple, and a magnetic pole of this couple to a magnetic-circuit means to join together magnetically, and said magnetic circuit.

Said magneto resistance effect type reproduction head according to any one of claims 1 to 5.

[Claim 7] A magnetic recorder and reproducing device comprising:

A magnetic recording medium.

A driving means which drives relatively a head according to any one of claims 1 to 6, said magnetic recording medium, and said head.

A record reproduction signal-processing meter connected to said head.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]This invention relates to the magnetic recorder and reproducing device using the magneto resistance effect type reproduction head and it which started the playback head for reading an information signal in a magnetic recording medium, especially were improved.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]The magnetic head for reproduction is asked for high sensitivity in connection with the densification of magnetic recording. As reproducing magnetic heads of high sensitivity, what is called a magneto resistance effect type head (MR head) is known. A magneto resistance effect type head detects the magnetic field from a recording medium as a resistance change of an element. Resistance of the conventional general magneto resistance effect type head is $\cos^2\theta$ as a function of the angle θ between magnetization and a current direction. It operates based on an anisotropic magneto resistance effect [say / having an ingredient which changes proportionally] (AMR).

[0003]As a magneto resistance effect type head which operates by a principle different from an anisotropic magneto resistance effect on the other hand, Physical A two-layer magnetic layer is divided into the review (Physical Review) B, the 43rd volume, and 1297-1300 pages "giant magneto-resistance in a soft magnetism multilayer film" by a non-magnetic layer like a statement, The head of the structure of impressing the exchange bias magnetic field from an antiferromagnetism layer to one magnetic layer is known. In such a multilayer film, the resistance R is $\cos\theta$ as a function to the angle θ between magnetization of a two-layer magnetic layer. Having an ingredient which changes proportionally is shown in the above-mentioned paper, and it is calling such an effect giant magneto-resistance (GMR). It is known that the magneto resistance effect type head using such giant magneto-resistance of the

multilayer film shows large amount of magnetoresistance changes ΔR compared with the head using an anisotropic magneto resistance effect.

[0004]Generally, in the AMR head and a GMR head, the structure which has arranged the shield film which consists of soft magnetic materials of high magnetic permeability before and after a magneto resistance effect film to a medium traveling direction is taken. This is for leading efficiently the signal magnetic field which flows into a magneto resistance effect film even to the end of a magneto resistance effect film, and making a magneto resistance effect film magnetize uniformly. The leak magnetic field from the adjoining bit is intercepted simultaneously. It is known that it is effective as a method of such a structure raising linear recording density and heightening a reproducing output.

[0005]The section of the conventional MR head is shown in drawing 7. The magneto resistance effect film (30, 40, 50) which formed the magnetic shielding layer 10 and the magnetic gap layer 20 which have uniform thickness on the substrate 5 in the conventional MR head, and was patterned on it, To the both ends, the electrode layer 70 and the permanent magnet 60 with larger thickness than a magneto resistance effect film are arranged. In order to form the magnetic shielding film 90 via the magnetic gap layer 80 of uniform thickness on it, the interval G_{se} of the magnetic shielding film in a polar-zone position has a structure larger than the interval G_{sc} of the magnetic shielding film in a magneto resistance effect film (magnetic force sensor) position.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]In this conventional technology, since the skirt of the sensitivity distribution of a track width direction was long, in reproduction with high track density, there was a problem that the cross talk from an adjacent track was large. When the strong magnetic field from a recording head was impressed to an MR head, the magnetized state of the permanent magnet film for longitudinal bias magnetic field impression provided in the longitudinal direction both ends of the magneto resistance effect film changed, and there was a problem that the output of an MR head became unstable.

[0007]This invention operates stably and an object of this invention is to provide an MR head suitable for high track density moreover.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem]The above-mentioned purpose is attained by making narrower than an interval of a magnetic shielding film in a magnetic force sensor position an interval of a magnetic shielding film in a polar-zone position provided in longitudinal direction both ends of a magneto resistance effect film, or supposing that it is the same.

[0009]a ratio of the interval G_{se} of a magnetic shielding film [in / here / the above-mentioned polar-zone position] to the interval G_{sc} of a magnetic shielding film in a magnetic force sensor position -- it is preferred that G_{se}/G_{sc} is 0.6 to 1.

[0010]The magneto resistance effect type reproduction head of this invention can constitute a record reproduction discrete type magnetic head combining an induction type thin film head for magnetic recording.

[0011]As for a magnetic field from a recording medium and a magnetic field from a recording head which flow into an inside of a magnetic-shielding opening, the intensity becomes weaker, so that an interval of a magnetic shielding film is narrow. As mentioned above, since a magnetic field from a medium concerning both sides of a magnetic force sensor will become weaker if an interval of a magnetic shielding film in a polar-zone position is made narrower than before, a blot of reproduction sensitivity can be reduced and a cross talk from an adjacent track can be reduced.

[0012]Since a magnetic field impressed to a permanent magnet film provided in longitudinal direction both ends of a magnetic force sensor also decreases, change of a magnetized state of a permanent magnet film by medium and a magnetic field from a recording head can be reduced, and the output stability of an MR head can be improved.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Hereafter, the example of this invention is described in detail.

[0014](Example 1) The sectional view of the typical magneto resistance effect type head by this invention is shown in drawing 1. After forming the 2-micrometer-thick lower part shield film (NiFe film) 10 on the substrate 5 and laminating an organic resist film, it patterned in the field which is mostly equivalent to the width of recording track so that the level difference of about 65 nm might stick. Next, the insulator layer 20 for magnetic gap formation (AIO film) was formed, and it was processed so that thickness [in / in the thickness in the field equivalent to the width of recording track / 85 nm and the other field] might be set to 20 nm. The 20-nm-thick soft magnetism film (NiFeNb film) 30, the 10-nm-thick nonmagnetic conducting film (Ta film) 40, and the 20-nm-thick magneto resistance effect film (NiFe film) 50 were laminated.

[0015]Next, after laminating an organic resist film, it patterned after desired shape. After laminating the 30-nm-thick permanent magnet film (CoCrPt film) 60 and processing desired shape, Nb/Au/Nb was laminated and processed and it was considered as the electrode 70. After laminating the 115-nm-thick insulator layer 80 for magnetic gap formation (AIO film), the insulator layer 80 equivalent to the both-sides portion of the width of recording track was removed so that the level difference of about 35 nm might stick in the field equivalent to the width of recording track. Furthermore, the 2-micrometer-thick upper shielding film (NiFe film) 90 was laminated on it, desired shape was processed, and it was considered as the magnetic head.

[0016]The interval [of the MR head in this example] Gse of the magnetic shielding film in a polar-zone position is 0.1 micrometer from the interval Gsc of the magnetic shielding film in a magnetic force sensor position. It is narrow and Gse/Gsc is the structure of 0.6.

[0017]Drawing 2 shows the sensitivity distribution of a track width direction of a head (b) conventionally the head (a) of this example and the interval of the magnetic shielding film in a polar-zone position are conventionally larger than the interval of the magnetic shielding film in a magnetic force sensor position 80 nm. The reproducing output was measured moving the medium recorded on the field narrower than the width of recording track of a head to a track width direction. As shown in a figure, the head (a) of this invention was able to reduce a spread of the skirt in sensitivity distribution compared with the head (b) conventionally. Heads are actually an end of the next medium, and 0.3 micrometer. As a result of reproducing at the time of the overlapping off-track, the crosstalk quantity of the head (a) decreased by about 8 dB from (b).

[0018]Some ratios of the interval Gse of the magnetic shielding film in a polar-zone position to the interval Gsc of the magnetic shielding film in a magnetic force sensor position and MR heads from which Gse/Gsc differs are produced, and the result of having measured each crosstalk quantity on the above-mentioned conditions is shown in drawing 3. Crosstalk quantity decreased, and when Gse/Gsc was 1-0.6, compared with the head (Gse/Gsc=1.3), crosstalk quantity decreased by 6.5-8 dB conventionally, so that Gse/Gsc was small. At this example, it is the limit of thin-film-izing of an insulator layer to Gse/Gsc 0.6 It was difficult to carry out the following.

[0019]In the head of this example, it has checked conventionally that the output operated stably from the head, without a reproducing output declining, even after the magnetic field from a recording head was impressed to the MR head.

[0020](Example 2) The sectional view of the magnetic head applied to the giant magneto-resistance type head is shown in drawing 4 as another example by this invention. In production of this head, the lower part shield film (NiFe film) 10 and the insulator layer 20 for magnetic gap formation (AlO film) were formed like Example 1 on the substrate 5, and what laminated NiFe/Co, Cu, CoFe, and FeMn one by one was used as the giant magneto-resistance film 100. Next, after laminating an organic resist film, it patterns after desired shape, and it is a permanent magnet film further. (CoCrPt film) After laminating 60 and processing desired shape, Nb/Au/ Nb was laminated and processed and it was considered as the electrode 70. The insulator layer 80 for magnetic gap formation (AlO film) was formed so that the same level difference as Example 1 might stick. Furthermore, the 2-micrometer-thick upper shielding film (NiFe film) 90 was laminated on it, desired shape was processed, and it was considered as the magnetic head.

[0021]Also in the GMR head in this example, the interval Gse of the magnetic shielding film in a polar-zone position is narrower than the interval Gsc of the magnetic shielding film in a magnetic force sensor position, and Gse/Gsc is 0.6.

[0022]The GMR head by this invention had few skirt spread [in / compared with the

conventional GMR head of 1.3 / in Gse/Gsc / the sensitivity distribution of a track width direction], and the crosstalk quantity by the measurement shown in Example 1 decreased by about 10 dB.

[0023]It has checked conventionally that the output operated stably from the head, without a reproducing output declining, even after the magnetic field from a recording head was impressed to the MR head at the GMR head of this invention.

[0024](Example 3) The magneto resistance effect element of this invention was used for the head for reproduction, and the record reproduction discrete type magnetic head using a publicly known induction type thin film head as a head for record was produced conventionally. The perspective view which cut a part of record reproduction discrete type head by this example is shown in drawing 5. The sintered compact which uses AIO-TiC as the main ingredients was used as the substrate 5 for sliders. The lower part shield film 10 which provided the level difference by the method shown in said Example 1, and the insulator layer for magnetic gap formation (AIO film) were produced. After laminating the soft magnetism film (NiFeNb film) 30, the nonmagnetic conducting film (Ta film) 40, the magneto resistance effect film (NiFe film) 50, and an organic resist film moreover, it patterned after desired shape. After laminating the permanent magnet film (CoCrPt film) and processing desired shape, Nb/Au/Nb70 was laminated and processed and it was considered as the electrode. The magnetic gap formation film (AIO film) and the magnetic shielding film (NiFe film) 90 which furthermore provided the same level difference as said Example 1 on it were formed. The above portion works as a playback head.

[0025]Next, after forming the insulator layer which consists of 3-micrometer-thick AIO as a head for magnetic recording, the induction type thin film head which consists of the lower magnetic pole 110, the upper magnetic pole 120, and the coil 130 was formed. 3.0 micrometers of thickness formed in the lower magnetic pole 110 and the upper magnetic pole 120 by sputtering process The nickel-20at% Fe alloy was used. AIO of 0.2 micrometer of thickness formed by sputtering process was used for the gap between the lower magnetic pole 110 and the upper magnetic pole 120. Cu of 3.0 micrometers of thickness was used for the coil 130. It joined together magnetically, and the lower magnetic pole 110 and the upper magnetic pole 120 constituted the magnetic circuit, and have interlinked the coil 130 to the magnetic circuit.

[0026]The record reproduction discrete type magnetic head by this invention also had few skirt spread in the sensitivity distribution of a track width direction compared with the conventional head, and the crosstalk quantity by the measurement shown in Example 1 decreased by about 8 dB.

[0027](Example 4) The magnetic disk drive was produced using the magnetic head by this invention described in said Example 3. The outline of the structure of a magnetic disk drive is

shown in drawing 6.

[0028]The material which consists of a Co-nickel-Pt-Ta system alloy of the residual magnetic flux density 0.75T was used for the magnetic recording medium 140. The magnetic recording medium 140 is rotated by the actuator 150. As for the width of recording track of the recording head of the magnetic head 160, the width of recording track of 2 micrometers and a playback head is 1.5 micrometers. It carried out. The magnetic head 160 is rotated by the actuator 170, and can choose the track on the magnetic recording medium 140. The record reproduction signal by the magnetic head 160 is processed by the record reproduction signal-processing system 180.

[0029]Since the magnetoresistance head used for the magnetic head 160 has a small cross talk from an adjacent track and its output is also more stable than the magnetoresistance head of the conventional structure, it can also produce a magnetic disk drive with the still narrower width of recording track and high storage density.

[0030]

[Effect of the Invention]Since the magnetic field impressed to the width-of-recording-track both ends of the magnetic force sensor in a magneto resistance effect type reproduction head decreases according to this invention, a blot of the reproduction sensitivity of a track width direction can be reduced, and the cross talk from an adjacent track can be reduced. The magneto resistance effect type reproduction head which has a stable reproducing output can be obtained.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]The sectional view of the magneto resistance effect type head by this invention.

[Drawing 2]The figure showing the sensitivity distribution of the track width direction in a head the head by this invention, and conventionally.

[Drawing 3]the ratio of the shielding space Gse in a polar-zone position to the shielding space Gsc in a magnetic force sensor position -- the figure showing the relation of a crossed rack amount with Gse/Gsc.

[Drawing 4]The sectional view of the giant magneto-resistance type head by this invention.

[Drawing 5]The perspective view showing the structure of a record reproduction discrete type magnetic head using the magnetic resistance effect type head of this invention.

[Drawing 6]The outline of the recording and reproducing device by this invention.

[Drawing 7]The sectional view of the conventional magneto resistance effect type head.

[Description of Notations]

5 -- A substrate, 10 -- A lower part shield film, 20 -- The insulator layer for lower magnetic gap formation, 30 [-- Permanent magnet film,] -- A soft magnetism film, 40 -- A nonmagnetic conducting film, 50 -- A magneto resistance effect film, 60 70 -- An electrode, 80 -- The insulator layer for top magnetic gap formation, 90 -- Upper shielding film, 100 [-- A coil, 140 / -- A magnetic recording medium, 150 / -- A magnetic-recording-medium actuator, 160 / -- A magnetic head, 170 / -- A magnetic head actuator, 180 / -- Record reproduction signal-processing system.] -- A giant magneto-resistance film, 110 -- The lower magnetic pole for recording heads, 120 -- The upper magnetic pole for recording heads, 130

[Translation done.]